

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

No. 5.

WE ARE PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO FINE

Watch Repairs...

And guarantee satisfaction. Why have a watch that will not tell you the time, when for very little money you can have it perfect? We charge the least possible price for good reliable work, and GUARANTEE everything. If your watch is too old to make a good timepiece, we will allow you what it is worth and give you a new one that will go the way you want it.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Harbingers of Spring.

Fashions in Novelty Plush Capes.

Organdie Blouses.

Grass Linen Blouses.

New Yard Wide Denims.

Pk. Blouses (embroidered.)

(with detached collars and cuffs, etc.)

New Skirts and Skirtings.

Spring Stock Muslin Underwear.

(new showing.)

Corsets in all the Best Makes.

(fully assorted lines.)

Picture Frames all Sold at Going to Press—Pays to Read Our Ads.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE Westside.

Something Very Nice in CALIFORNIA BUTTER

The best that can be produced.

GOOSE BRAND
IMPORTED SWISS
POURABLE
CALIFORNIA CREAM
LIMBURG

CHEESE.

QUEEN OLIVES A new line in bulk or in bottles

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
THE LEADING GROCERS.

IF YOU WANT A TREAT TRY

Okell & Morris'

Cranberry Preserves.

RAZORS...

Half and full concave, of best Sheffield make; guaranteed. RAZOR STRAITS of all kinds. We show you how to use them, which is half the victory. Call and procure a good set at

Fox's Sheffield Cutlery Store, GOVERNMENT STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF THE PERSON who took the basket of pebbles would kindly return it to the post office, it would be gratefully accepted by their friend.

400 CASH will purchase a desirable lot 50x100, close to fruit trees, water, and sheltered from S. W. wind, 60x100 street, sewer, W. W. Anderson, Stanley Avenue.

TO LET—Furnished sitting room, 6 dr. and kitchen. Apply 9 Douglas street.

A STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENT and dance will be given on Thursday evening by Home Lodge No. 1, D. G. of Honor, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Admission, adults 50c; children 10c.

AGASSER, HYACINTH, PRIMULAS and various beautiful shrubs and plants; genuine flower and vegetable seeds; also cut flowers, wreaths, etc., on sale at Inverleigh Nursery, Park Road.

CITY PROPERTY will be accepted in exchange for an improved farm, A. also summer residence on one of the islands for sale cheap. Apply N. Times office.

TO LET—Suit of homekeeping rooms and private kitchen, at Esplanade House, 104 Pandora ave. Apply 97 Quadra street.

WANTED—Experienced nursemaid, where another girl is kept; good wages offered. Apply Mrs. Mackenzie, Dunsinane road, Victoria West.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Cheap: 5 acres, all under fruit trees; two cottages and out-buildings; Port street; tram passes the door. Apply 46 Government street.

FOR SALE—Drainage horses from 3 to 6 years old, wagons, harness, harness, new plow, etc. Apply to J. W. Carey, 218 Douglas street, or at farm, mt-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city lot—6-14 acres of land; new 4-room house with water; 4 miles from P.O.; P.O. 172 Government street.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable housemaid, who understands gardening and is not afraid to work. Must have references. Apply to "C. P. O. Weaver 48, Victoria, B. C. mt-1w

FOR SALE—Grocery business and good will of the same; in good location. Address "T." Times office. mt-1w

LOST—Lady's American Waltham gold watch and chain. Suitable reward for its return to Times Office. mt-1w

COAL—45 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Munro, Hollander & Co., 205 Broad street.

NEW WALL PAPER just arrived at Melior's, Fort street, above Douglas.

PURE MIXED PAINTS \$1.50 per imperial gallon at Melior's, Fort street, above Douglas.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER.
Repairing of every description neatly done. Old garments made over to the latest style and perfect fit restored. Manufacturing and altering of coats, gowns, etc. a specialty.
R. SUTCLIFF, 41 Pandora street.

Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be carried on by Mr. D. H. Pottinger, who will collect all accounts, and who will settle all claims against the late firm.
1st day of March, 1897.
WM. HUMPHREY
D. H. POTTINGER
Witness: D. Fraser. mt-1w

Thursday, March 4, 2 p.m.

AUCTION

Of Clothing, Alpaca, Decorating, Park, Flannels, Ladies' Clothing, Jackets, Collars, Ties, Silverware, Crochets, Spoons and Knives, Forks (in silver), at our well-appointed Auction Rooms, on

Thursday Next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

This is a sale exclusively for the Ladies, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, and we will provide you with a warm room. Sale at 2 p.m. sharp. Terms Cash.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Br. Ship "Dunboyne,"
Captain John O'Neill
(from Liverpool)

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITCHEY & CO., Ltd., Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Br. Ship "Dunboyne,"
Captain John O'Neill
(from Liverpool)

This vessel will discharge cargo at our Outer Wharf on Thursday, the 4th inst., and following days.
Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight and receive orders for their goods.
All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf will be at the risk of the consignee thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITCHEY & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Br. Bark "Waterloo"

FELLOWS, Master.
(From Liverpool, England.)

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at the Outer Wharf to-morrow morning, 4th inst. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading and pay freight at the office of the undersigned. All goods left on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day will be stored in the warehouse at consignee's risk and expense.

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.,
Temple Building, Fort street, Agents and Consignees.

Br. Bark "Waterloo"

FELLOWS, Master.
(From Liverpool, England.)

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without a written order.

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.,
Temple Building, Fort street, Agents and Consignees.

BLOCKED BY THE B. C. GRAB-GAME

Possibility of the Crow's Nest R.R. Not Being Dealt With at this Session.

The Hoggish Charter Given the B. C. Southern Railway Will Have to Be Vetoed.

Two Murderers to Hang—Snow Storm Raging—The Alaskan Boundary.

Ottawa, March 3.—The government will not take up the Crow's Nest Pass railway until Sir Richard Cartwright returns from New York. It is just likely that the whole matter will be deferred for another year. The legislation of British Columbia which gave everything in sight to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company will require to be vetoed before anything satisfactory can be done. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company holds an option of \$85,000, \$15,000 of which is paid, on this road, all the coal lands are tied up by this charter, so that for Canada to build the road under these conditions would mean making a railway for the company to carry their own coal to market at their own prices. The whole thing is getting more involved here, and it looks as if nothing definite could be done for some time to come, certainly not before parliament meets, when all the members will have a chance of taking part in the arrangement.

It is said, again, that the only hitch seems to be that Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, wants the road built from Lethbridge clear through to the coast, whereas the C. P. R. desire to have it join their main line at Nelson, B. C. The people of Eastern Canada are anxious to have the road built so that they may capture a share of the trade of the Kootenay district, which is now principally in the hands of merchants in Spokane, Wash. The agitation to have the government build and operate the road is not favored by bankers and capitalists. They allege that it should cost more and take longer to build than the C. P. R. and having franchises for opposition lines, the Ottawa and Pary Sound railway being part of their scheme.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday an order-in-council was passed permitting the law to take its course in the case of Sullivan, the New Brunswick murderer, and Red Young Man, alias Charles, who killed Sergeant Wilde of the Northwest Mounted Police. Sullivan will be hanged on the 12th instant and Red Young Man on the 10th. Sullivan was at one time in the American army. The United States representative called on the government to see if the government could not exercise their prerogative of mercy, but Canada could not save the murderer from the gallows even to please a powerful neighbor like the United States.

A big snow storm is raging here this morning. The patent ballot, which the late administration paid ex-Mayor Dumbore, of Ottawa, \$25,000 for, having proved somewhat disappointing, will likely be dropped by the government at the next session, when the new franchise measure is being dealt with.

The railway committee room of the house of commons was packed to the door yesterday afternoon with a delegation interviewing the government on behalf of the construction of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal. The delegates met the Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blair, minister of railways, and Mr. Scott, secretary of state. They asked for a subsidy of \$250,000 per annum for twenty years, representing \$4,000,000.

Mr. Laurier, although promising to give the representations made to him consideration, did not make any definite statement as to what the government would do.

The text of the Alaska boundary treaty has been known only a short time, and already there are rumblings of discontent. The treaty, as explained by officers of the Dominion land survey, makes an important concession of territory to the United States.

The 141st meridian of west longitude is by treaty the line of demarcation between British and Alaskan territories in the far northwest of this continent. According to the survey made by the United States, the line should run due north from the summit of Mount St. Elias, 2,411 miles east of the 141st meridian in Canadian territory.

In place of defining the boundary along the 141st meridian, the treaty provides that the line shall run due north from the summit of Mount St. Elias for twenty miles until it there strikes the 141st meridian. It is contended here that in this territory there may be untold wealth.

In the past, when boundary questions have arisen between the United States and Canada, the Dominion has generally come out second-best, as, for instance, in regard to the boundary in Maine and in the "northwest angle" of the Lake of the Woods.

The only reason put forward for con-

ceding this strip of territory is that the summit of Mount St. Elias, as an initial point from which to run the boundary, would be more readily recognizable than a row of mounds, pillars or monuments. Parliament meets in three weeks and the grievance will be fully ventilated.

Today being Ash Wednesday it was observed as a departmental holiday. As usual, however, the ministers were to be found hard at work in their offices, and a large deputation was received at one o'clock from Montreal. Sorel and Levis are asking for Dominion assistance towards the completion of the South Shore Railway along the St. Lawrence river from Sorel to Levis.

A PURE FAKE.

The Story That the Pope Has Denounced the School Settlement.

Ottawa, March 3.—High political authorities at Ottawa utterly repudiate the yarn that the Pope has denounced the school settlement as fixed upon by Mr. Laurier. "It is a pure fake, a fabrication," said one of the ministers yesterday.

ENTER MR. M'KINLEY

The President-elect Arrives at Washington—His Departure From Canton.

Grand Ceremonies Will To-Morrow Mark the Change of Administration.

Canton, March 3.—It was indeed a beautiful and impressive scene that Canton presented when her citizens bade farewell to Major and Mrs. McKinley as they entered the special train in waiting to convey them to Washington. The people of the city seemed to have turned out en masse. Young and old, rich and poor, richly gowned and humbly clad, lowly and affluent, people of all political convictions, of all creeds, of all social planes, touched elbows and joined each other in the throng which surrounded the Pennsylvania station, each seeking some point of vantage for a last look at the speeding party.

Promptly at 6 p.m. the bands, military clubs and citizens began to organize in the city hall square. Capt. Harry Prosser, who commanded the famous Canton troops during the campaign, was chief marshal, and Capt. H. L. Kuhns, his chief of staff.

A platoon of white-gloved policemen headed the line, and back of this came the Canton troop. Following the troop came Canton's famous Grand Army band. This in turn was followed by the National Guard. Following in the order named were the Canton poets, old soldiers, the First Ward Republican Club, other clubs, and societies and unorganized citizens of Canton, Massillon and surrounding towns. When the Business Men's Association was opposite the McKinley gate the column halted and waited for Maj. and Mrs. McKinley and their attendants to enter the carriage in waiting. This carriage was drawn by four splendidly caparisoned horses, and around it the members of the association stationed themselves as a guard of honor. Two mounted aides rode ahead of the carriage horses and the business men completed the hollow square in which the carriage moved.

There was no detour from the direct route to the station. Along the line the carriage, containing the president-elect and wife was kept in a halo of brilliant light from flambeaux. At various points colored fires were also burning, and though there was no organized effort in that line, individuals at various places sent skyrocket and Roman candles through the air. As the head of the train reached the station and halted, the rear pushed forward and the crowds from the sidewalks mingled with the marching, until the platform and surrounding streets were filled with a swelling, surging mass of humanity, each striving heroically to get nearest the point where the president-elect would be last seen, and some striving for a last handshake, although the committee had warned that there should be none of this.

Washington, March 3.—President-elect McKinley and party arrived here in a special train about 11:15 o'clock, and were driven to the Ebbitt house, where they will be quartered until the president-elect takes up his abode in the White House on the afternoon of March 4th.

In accordance with Major McKinley's expressed wish there was no escort or display connected with his entry into the national capital. It had been arranged that a company of militia should receive and escort the president-elect, but the president-elect vetoed this programme, so that the only formal reception he received was a greeting by a committee of prominent residents of Washington City. There was of course informal demonstration by the public.

On the journey during the night whistling and playing of bands and cheering by railroad employees was heard at every station.

The railroads are pouring innumerable visitors into town. Should the celebration hold good, there will be a crowd of 250,000 strangers in the city before March 4.

Arrangements have been perfected for the naval contribution to the inaugural parade. These will be 100 blue-jackets in line under the command of Com-

THE ASSASSIN SITS SMILING

She Skulking Sultan Views the Cretan Imbroglio With Demonic Glee.

Activity at the British Dockyards—Engagement on the Heights of Malaza.

The Commodore of Greek Fleet Says He Will Die Before Surrender.

London, March 3.—While the latest news from Athens indicates grave fears that Greece will refuse to comply with the demands of the powers to withdraw her troops and fleet from the island of Crete within six days, dating from noon yesterday, preferring to adopt a policy of desperation, it is still generally recognized that the measures proposed by the powers, including the granting of autonomy to Crete under the suzerainty of the Sultan, are the best that Europe could have adopted, in view of the present complicated circumstances, when the whole Balkan peninsula is ready to ask a quid pro quo for anything obtained by Greece.

Constantinople, March 3.—The collective note, signed by the ambassadors of the six powers, which was presented to the Turkish government yesterday, declares that the powers are desirous of stopping the deplorable conditions in Crete due to the delay in the execution of reforms. They consider that complete autonomy should be conferred upon Crete under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and concludes with stating that Greece has been called upon to withdraw her military and naval forces from Crete; but this, as well as details of the future administration, will be dealt with in subsequent notes. It is believed that the Turkish government will raise objections to this plan for the settlement of the Cretan question. There is little confidence, however, in political circles that the proposed new regime in Crete will constitute a permanent settlement of the troubles, and it is believed that the pacification of the island will be exceedingly difficult.

London, March 3.—The Athens correspondent of the Times learns on good authority that the sultan regards the Cretan imbroglio with cynical satisfaction, and is glad to be relieved of a troublesome responsibility. He recently remarked, while rubbing his hands gleefully: "The powers appear to be getting on well with their protegee."

The activity at the government dock yards is due merely to the usual haste which always attends the close of the fiscal year, and in order to leave the field clear to the carrying out of the new programme of the annually outlined in the statement issued by Mr. Goochman last night. There is no reason to connect the Cretan situation with the statement by the St. James Gazette that orders have been issued to certain warships now lying in the dock yards to get up steam. It is not confirmed elsewhere.

Canea, March 3.—An engagement, lasting two hours, took place yesterday evening between the Greeks on the heights of Malaza and the Hashi Banoos of the villages of Narakoros and Tobikarria.

New York, March 3.—The Herald's cable says that when the demand of the foreign admirals that the Greek warships leave Cretan waters within 24 hours was received, Commodore Reineck, commanding the Greek warship Hydra, replied that he would only obey the orders of his own government. If his ship was sunk, he declared he would salute the foreign flags as he went down.

The Herald's cable from Athens, Greece, says the powers express the hope that Greece will respect their decision. Greece will reject the ultimatum.

Athens, March 3.—The representatives of the powers presented identical notes yesterday afternoon to the Greek government. It is said that Crete will be converted completely into an autonomous state under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and demands that the Greek vessels and troops be withdrawn within six days. The representatives of the powers at Constantinople also presented a collective note to the Turkish government.

The admirals have notified the Greek government that unless they have been allowed under the protection of the powers, ships will appear in the Greek waters against it. Sullivan's dispatch says how much on board H. M. S. Barham. All the vessels from the foreign navies have been retained.

Athens, March 3.—At a meeting of the chamber of deputies yesterday

(Continued on page 4.)

ROUTES TO THE YUKON

Capt. W. Moore and Mr. D. Gillis Talk of Matters Pertaining to That Country.

Mr. Gillis Talks of the Rich Mines Found in the Canadian Territory.

The Board of Trade Give Their Considerations to the Companies Act.

The Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. D. H. Ker, being in the chair. The secretary read a letter from Hon. J. H. Turner acknowledging the receipt of a letter requesting that the government be petitioned to have a sum placed in the estimates for the purpose of making a trail from Hazelton to the Omineca country. The letter stated that the matter had been held over until the estimates were considered.

A letter was received from H. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C.P.R., denying the rumor which had been circulated that it was the intention of that railway to change the time of arrival and departure of their trains from Vancouver. The matter had been discussed in Montreal, but no change had been made nor was any change contemplated.

The reply to be sent to the Dominion minister of trade and commerce regarding the extension of trade was drafted. The general opinion of the board was that a very good step in extending Canadian trade would be the appointment of agents in foreign countries and the other British colonies. The reports of the British consuls and vice-consuls throughout the world would also be of great benefit in this direction. Several other suggestions and amendments to the letter were made and the president and secretary were authorized to complete it and forward it to Ottawa.

A letter was then read in reply to enquiries made as to the trade between Puget Sound ports and Mexico, Central and Southern America, from J. B. Alexander, British vice-consul at Tacoma, showing that the Norwegian steamer Transit had made four trips, taking freight to the value of \$70,824, and the British ship Annapoora one trip, when she took freight valued at \$16,000. The British consul at San Francisco, J. J. Warburton, wrote in reply to the inquiries made to ascertain if there was a possibility of an opening for a line of steamers to run in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between British Columbia and Panama, connecting at San Francisco. He thought there was a possibility of such a line being successful.

W. H. Langley wrote asking that the Board of Trade take up and consider the companies act now before the provincial legislature and take such action as will perfect the bill. The following committee were appointed to consider the matter: Messrs. W. H. Langley, L. Crease and B. W. Pearce.

A letter was received from the Revelstoke Board of Trade stating that the special committee on mining appointed by them had fully considered the recommendations of the Victoria Board of Trade in bringing in their report, a copy of which was enclosed. The report was as follows:

"We the committee appointed to report on a circular from the B. C. Board of Trade beg to submit the following: "Recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 your committee are in full accord with. "Recommendation 2. In lieu of the scale of fees recommended your committee would suggest:

"That the provincial government should establish a mining inspection bureau, locating an inspector in each district, whose duty would be to examine every mining claim and report thereon as to work done, width of vein, location and prospects, furnishing provincial assay office with a sample of the ore. Such report with the assay value of the ore, to be printed annually or semi-annually in pamphlet form and kept for sale at all recording offices.

"We would further suggest, that a stamp duty should be charged on all stock certificates issued. Our opinion is that the sale of such pamphlets and the stamp duty would more than defray the expenses of the bureau.

"Remarks—Such a procedure would in our opinion effectively prevent wild-cats. Any company incorporated after such report were made would bear the provincial government stamp of being genuine, as the government would naturally refuse incorporation to a company on claims that had not passed the necessary inspection.

"Such a scale of fees as proposed in circular under consideration would, in our opinion, greatly limit the chances of the poorer classes of the community benefiting in the profits of legitimate mining. In many cases men of limited means band themselves together and pay in a certain sum to develop their mine and seek incorporation in order that after having expended their own money they may be in an immediate position to seek outside assistance if it is found necessary; without the loss occasioned by their having to close down all work and wait for the issuing of their patent.

"Recommendation 8. Your committee agree with the spirit of the clause, but would suggest that not less than 20 per cent. of the treasury stock be sold before any other shares are issued.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed: E. B. Wells, P. W. Laid, H. A. Revere, ex-officio; Chas. B. Carleton.

Resolved: B. C. Feb. 4, 1897.

Leslie H. B. Rossland, wrote acknowledging the receipt of a report of the mining committee. The present system of floating mining companies, he

said, afforded every opportunity to promoters and middlemen to mine in the pockets of the unfortunate investors instead of underground. The floating of wild-cats, in his opinion, would inevitably bring about a reaction which would do a great injury to the mining interests of the country.

Hon. Col. Baker wrote acknowledging the receipt of the mining committee's report.

Mr. Hawdon wrote from Montreal enclosing a resolution passed at the meeting of the inter-provincial mining association held some time ago in that city. The resolution was as follows: "That this federated mining institute declares that the amendment to the law relating to the incorporation of mining companies throughout the Dominion of Canada demands the early attention of the provincial legislatures for the purpose of securing as much uniformity as may be practically attainable, and for obtaining increased protection of the rights of shareholders and for the promotion of financial integrity and safety of mining enterprises operated by joint stock companies."

The board expressed itself in favor of the colonization road between Uclulet and Clayoquot, and a petition for the same will be forwarded to the provincial legislature.

Mr. A. H. Scatchell then asked that the board be charged to be something that they were not. The president, Mr. D. H. Ker, said he thought the general opinion was in favor of the old name and he did not think that it would be wise to change it. The matter was an old one and had been discussed at length at previous meetings of the board.

A letter was received from Mr. Geo. Hawdon, chairman of the board, on behalf of the Canadian Agricultural Association for their efforts to obtain terms for the settlers on the line of the E. & N. Railway. "I regret," the letter said, "that you have not even met with courteous attention at their hands. This appears only to emphasize the complete indifference with which the Messrs. Dismuir appear to view the claims of the public."

Capt. Wm. Moore, the Yukon mail carrier, and Mr. D. Gillis, a mining man who is in the city, were introduced to the members of the board and gave some valuable information on that country generally and the best means of getting provisions there. Capt. Moore said he was only at Clonkly five days, and while there he staked out a mining claim. There were lots of Canadian goods going into Circle City. In September he met the steamer Bella at Port Yukon with two barges in tow, carrying about 800 tons of freight.

Capt. Moore favored the White Pass as the best route to the Yukon country. The question was brought up by one of the members that it was in United States territory. Captain Moore said that the only available way to get into the country was through United States territory. The Stikine route Captain Moore did not think to be a good one. It was only navigable three months during the year, and when it was it was the worst navigable water in Canada. Seven months out of the year it was frozen stiff, and the remaining two months it was too shallow. No boat carrying more than 50 tons could go up the Stikine. Taku river, too, was only navigable one month during the year; all travel by way of the Taku was practically at a standstill. The White Pass was taken along at any time if three or four men were kept ahead with axes blading a trail. He had always been in favor of this route and advised the board not to consider the Stikine route at all. Without a railway that route would never be of any use. Captain Moore thought that it would not be long until there were 50,000 to 60,000 people in the Yukon country, and he urged the board to consider what the trade of those people would be to British Columbia and to Canada. There were reports on the White Pass route, but that difficulty could be overcome by building a steam tramway for four or five miles.

Mr. Gillis said he had been three years in the Yukon country. Unless differently managed, goods could not be handled from the mouth of the river in sufficient quantities to keep the men living in the Yukon supplied. Owing to the ice a boat could not get up the river until July. Before that month no connection could be made with the ocean boats. And a boat could only run from then to September, which would mean only two trips. The residents of the district at Circle City are all showing up well. The number of whites, in his opinion, in the Canadian territory, was from 600 to 800. In the Yukon in 1894 there were 200 people, and now there are 1,200. One-third of the people who go there never go into the interior; the other third goes in and does not stay; the other third remains in the country. Mr. Gillis did not think the route by way of Chilkoote Pass a good one. White Pass was a feasible way. The country was not rough, and a railway could easily be built through it. The rivers were also navigable. The Taku river route was bad; the inlet was encumbered for the most part of the year with ice. There was no safe anchorage there, and heavy winds swept continually across the inlet. There were more men drowned there, Mr. Gillis said, than in any bar on the Pacific coast. There was one month when the river was navigable, and then only a small steamer could go up. The Stikine route was a good one. Supplies could be taken by this route and landed at the head of Lake Tootin in time to meet the boat, say in June, and the post could be supplied. The only drawback to this route was the fact that it would be necessary to build a trail from the head of Lake Tootin to the river, and it would be necessary to build a trail from the river to the head of Lake Tootin.

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received during last year from British Columbia. The miners of the Yukon country, Mr. Gillis said, when they came out during the winter, came out in their old clothes and refitted themselves either on the Sound or in San Francisco. To buy a suit of clothes in the Yukon would cost about \$150, while a suit could be got here for say \$20. Two years ago he was one of a party that went to San Francisco, and nearly every man spent about \$150 before they had been there two days. He thought Victoria should make some effort to get this trade, the benefit of which the United States was now deriving. Last summer the steamer Alice made two trips from St. Michael's to supply. The first time she took up 500 tons, and the next time 600 tons. There was, however, a shortage during the winter. A great consumption of goods will be seen in the future. A ton of goods is necessary for each person per year, which means about 1,500 tons a year is needed. The best mines, Mr. Gillis said, are in the Canadian territory. At Bonanza Creek 200 claims, all placed, are staked out. There is a depth of five feet of gravel to the bed rock, which runs from a depth of a foot to eighteen inches. The rock is decomposed and can be very easily worked. Big wages are being made there. A great deal of work is done there in the winter, when they melt the gravel out from under the frozen ground and pile it up on the surface until the spring, when it is washed. At the head of the creek there are several shallow diggings where sluice boxes are used. Some of the claims are very rich; one, owned by a man named Rhodes, went from \$1 to \$25 to the pan of gravel. The highest lot of gravel found there went \$87 to the pan. This country was gone completely over about ten years ago, but none of it was taken up, those who prospect it judging from the formation of the rock that it was no good. But they were mistaken. The outlook for next season is very bright one.

The board, after thanking Captain Moore and Mr. Gillis, then adjourned.

THEIR FAMILY MEDICINE

SO SATISFIED WITH WILLIAM'S PINK PILLS.

Mrs. John Wood of Notre Dame, N. F., says: "They Restore Me to Health and Strength After Other Medicines Had Failed."

From the Richibucto, N.B. Review.

In the village of Notre Dame, N.B., live Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, respected by all who know them. Mrs. Wood has gone through a trying illness from which she is now happily recovered, and this recovery created so much comment that your correspondent called upon the lady with a view to getting the facts for publication. The report was cordially welcomed and was told by Mrs. Wood that she had no objection to making a statement for publication if it were likely to benefit anyone else. She then gave the following particulars of her illness and cure.

"For some time previous to February, 1896," said Mrs. Wood, "I had been feeling unwell and from that time on my health seemed to be going from bad to worse. I suppose the general debility would best characterize my condition. I was weak, my blood seemed as thin as water. I felt continually drowsy, and yet could not get sound, refreshing sleep. My appetite was poor and I had no relish for food. I was reduced in flesh, and yet my limbs were bloated and swollen and I was told that if this was the case, I could not say if I was suffering from any disease. I almost felt like giving up in despair. One of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began using them in the early spring. It did not take very long to see that I had at last found a medicine that would cure me if anything could, for after taking a couple of bottles I felt both better in health and spirits than I had done for some months. From this time I gained strength continually. My flesh became solid and healthy, the bloating left and my weight increased, and I soon found myself restored from the position of an infirm person invalid to a strong and healthy person. I can say nothing but words of praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly recommend them to all who may be suffering. Mr. Wood endorsed what his wife said, and added that Pink Pills would hereafter be their family medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the other troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c, a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

CORNISH TIN MINING.

"The coming winter in Cornwall," says the Westminster Gazette, "will, it is feared, be a time of severe trial. The depression in the mining industry in tin has been gradually dropping for many months past, and it is now lower than it has been for nearly twenty years. Consequently miners are leaving the country in thousands. Since January last over 1,000 miners from the districts of Cornwall and Redruth alone have emigrated to South Africa and other colonies. In fact, Cornwall is fast losing the best of its brain and muscle. Last year no less than 2,000 Cornishmen left the county for South Africa alone."

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

A NATION'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The Situation in the United States in Strong Colors.

About a year ago a modest and very young man, who happens to be a duke, came to this country to marry somebody. In literature, in congress, on the stump, in the pulpit, by, in fact, every means of exposition and publicity known to us, we give out that the American view of a duke is that he is just like anybody else; that "rank is but the goose's stamp, the man's the gowd for a' that." Consequently America ought to have been the place in the world where a young duke would be most obscure and unnoticed. There is nothing we profess to hate as much as a "snob" and we sometimes think of going to war to punish "snobbery"; that is, the practice of paying court to or admiring people on account of rank or fashion. There is nothing by which an American minister in London, say, excites so much wrath as preferring, or seeming to prefer, the society of English peers to the society of American boys.

Our young duke, ought, therefore, to have passed quiet and almost harmonious days while here. Far from this, however, his coming threw the town into more excitement than would result from the appearance of a hostile fleet in the Lower Bay. Many people passed sleepless nights in arranging plans for just looking at him. Our friends the press detailed a swarm of reporters to dog him, to watch under his windows, to catch him on the street, to pursue him in the park, and follow him to the theatre. He had not the slightest conception in England, under a monarchy, what a devil of a fellow he would be in America under a republic. All other news in the world—battles, sieges, fortunes, earthquakes, the fall of states, and the wreck of politics—faded in to insignificance beside the news of what the duke ate, what he wore, what time he got home, and what he said to Mrs. Jones over his muffins. One night he went to the horse show. It was called the "Duke's night." The crowd was alarming. He had to retreat from the front boxes, and sit far back with a policeman at his side. There he looked like an enormous bank clerk of small stature. But thousands gazed steadily at him by the hour, as if he had been Gladstone, or Bismarck, or Julius Caesar.

Again, a few weeks ago, a private lady and gentleman decided to give a fancy ball. They had a perfect right to give it if they were so disposed. But the announcement seemed to throw the town into convulsions. The newspapers all over the country took the matter up and gave from four to ten columns a day to it. First there was a long discussion whether the givers of the ball had a right to give it on economical grounds, or whether the giving of fancy balls was one of the means ordained by Providence for the relief of the poor. This question was much debated. Some of our sharpest minds came out at the door at which they went in. Scores of pulpits made it a text on the first Sunday of the excitement. Then the portraits and pictures of the dresses began to appear. More space was given to it. No battle or revolution received more, if as much, as the day grew near the shell deepened and the pictures grew bigger. It spread all over the country, newspapers every day pausing to chronicle as New York. The police got their reserves ready, and the militia came out being called out. Had the sensation lasted a little longer, there seemed no reason why it should not reach Europe and break up the concert of the powers or dissolve the Triple Alliance.

Now, although the newspapers did most of this work—that is, made matters of the world through what Sturm and Drang were ever passing—the editors would not have done it if the public was not waiting eagerly to hear what we could tell them. Thousands of men and women in the forties, fifties and sixties were waiting with trembling eagerness to hear how Mrs. Tomkins looked as Madame de Maintenon, or how Harry Lorrequer, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, would figure as Richard Coeur de Lion. The newspapers, that is to say, would not have told the world what children we were if we were not anxious to have it known. They do not go crazy and become childish for nothing. They would not be so silly if it did not pay. When you see an editor jumping about like a lunatic over a duke or a fancy dress ball, you may feel sure that he is thinking more of "sales" than of costumes, more of newswomen than of dukes. But what an impression must the world get of us! Hope and marble and roller skates when our currency is in disorder, enormous masses of our population discontented and menacing, lawlessness spreading, many of our public men playing the buffoon, corruption rising like a flood, rebellion struggling for existence, and millions asking doubtfully what is right and what is wrong. Can the intelligent foreigner who looks at our newspapers to-day help concluding that we are in a state constructed, for the first time in the history of the world, by minors, who are trying to show that the seriousness and austerity of the older world were wholly unnecessary, and that affairs succeed just as well by means of laughter and buffoonery and child's play, as by experience and gravity, and sense of duty.—New York Evening Post.

The Weather for Colds.

This is the time when colds are in the fashion—everybody who is anybody has one, if not himself there's one in the family. For no complaint under the sun are there more remedies than for a cold in the head. The best is the best. Twelve hours I was cured of a bad cold in the head by Chase's Cure," writes Miss Dwyer, Alliston, Ont. 25c. of all druggists, with blower free.

We have just opened up a very large consignment of Cronley's carpa. Special value in Brussels. Welby Bros.

Honcarton Flour for \$1.50 at Johns Bros.

LandRegistry Act.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to make a map of the land in the City of Victoria, B.C., for the purpose of subdividing the same into lots, and to deposit the same in the office of the Registrar of Land in the City of Victoria, B.C., on the 10th day of February, 1897.

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If we told you that your baby was starving, that it actually didn't get enough to eat, you might resent it. And yet there are thousands of babies who never get the fat they should in their food or who are not able to digest the fat that they do get. Fat is a necessity to your baby. It is baby life and baby beauty. A few drops of Scott's Emulsion for all little ones one, two and three years of age is better than cream for them.

Homoeopathic Medicines

Free dispensary prescriptions.
Telephone 425.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Petri & Hall Senate Saloon

Fest of Liquors at Senate Saloon

Low Management Senate Saloon

NOTICE

Mortgagee's Sale

Mortgagee's Sale

12-Bastion-Square, Victoria, B.C., solicitor
for mortgagees.
February 25th, 1897.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received up to April 1st, 1897, by the undersigned for the purchase of all those pieces and parcels of land part of sub-lot 1521 fifty-two, Fernwood Estate, Victoria City, more particularly known as lots Numbers Sixty-five and Sixty-six 155 and 601, on the plan of Springville Addition No. 1, deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, No. 200.

A small house is situate upon one of the lots.

highest for any tender not ne
cepted.

D. MURPHY,
47 Langley Street, Victoria,
Collector for the Mortgagees.

FOR SALE

On Panner Island 3,181 acres of mixed
land, fruit and vegetable land, some-
times with coal and mineral rights at
\$1 per acre. Title, Crown Grants.
The Island abounds with game, the
sea with fish. For further particulars see
brochure. Appl.
H. J. ROBERTSON,
Agent.

NOTICE

Jessie Dudgeon, hereby give notice of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of Retail Liquor License No. 1000, dated January 22nd, 1907, issued to me in respect of Winder's hotel, situated at 1001 Broadway, New York City, from me to Edward H. Thompson, New York City, New York.

JESSIE DUDGEON.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
1904
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Fire Insurance...



Western
OF TORONTO.
Norwich Union
OF ENGLAND.
A SHARE OF YOUR BUSINESS IS
SOLICITED.

HEISTERMAN & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

A Large Shipment Just Received.

Ladies' and Gents' Wheels

THEY ARE WORTH LOOKING AT.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE
SICK
HEAD
ACHE

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Doctor Jack.

By ST. GEORGE RATHBONE.

Author of "Doctor Jack's Wife," "Captain Tom," "Baron Sam," "Miss Pauline of New York," "Miss Caprice," etc.

CHAPTER X.

Once a year Madrid, in common with all Latin cities, arouses from her long sleep, and for three days and nights preceding Lent, engages in the most extravagant orgies.

During this time the people run wild, and seem never to sleep—day and night the streets are jammed with crowds of pleasure seekers, music fills the air with intoxicating sounds, revelry is in progress at every corner, and to look at the light-hearted people one would never dream that they lived over a mine, which is liable to explode at any moment.

Soldiers are as thick as sheep in an old cheese, their bright uniforms adding splendour to the scene, for Spain is a country where the restless populace, dreaming of liberty and license, have to be constantly reminded of the power resting with the royal family—she has been a republic before and will again, with the shining example of France so near at hand.

As Doctor Jack looks the bells of the Spanish capital ring out the hour of midnight. It is a signal long anticipated, since it ushers in the carnival season. More people flock out of the houses—the brilliant promenade below is thronged. In vain the American seeks a face—at the ringing of the bells every countenance is covered, for it is another unwritten law that, from midnight to sunrise on these three nights, no one shall appear upon the streets unmasked—the penalty may be a broken head.

As Jack has never chanced to be in the south of Europe during the carnival time he is greatly interested in the sight, as will be every sojourner in Madrid. Sleep seems out of the question with such a racket in progress, even if he did desire to obtain it.

Leaving his room he passes downstairs to see the waterfountain at shorter range, not that it is his intention to join in just then, though many foreigners do so, and become mixed up in the brava that often occurs. With all the wickedness that marks the Spanish capital during the gay carnival season at least one good thing can be said—few drunken men are seen. Light when the people are indulged in by the people of Spain, run seldom being used, and whiskey never. They may have copied the abstemious drinkers of Paris to a certain degree, but this serves to stupefy their minds like opium, and not engender street brawls.

Down below Jack finds quite a throng gathered near the doors to watch the merry masks on the pavement. Everyone seems to own a mask of some sort, and a man stands by selling them for a few pence each, so the American invests, intending to saunter down the street and witness the sights.

Once outside he joins in with the throng, and keeps his eyes about him. It is indeed a remarkable sight to look upon the crowds the midnight bells of Madrid have called into review, and Jack photographs them upon his memory for future use.

Along the edges of the sidewalk are many street stands, where is seen the peddler of national drinks or refreshments, with his bottle of Oriental beer containing the expressed juice of some fruit, mixed with sugar and water, and as harmless as it is agreeable. Others have a bottle of little tin of brown iced cream, upon which the peddler glances for the different horchatas, as the good people of Madrid call these cooling non-spirituous drinks.

Along the walk are rows of orange trees, and upon these coloured lanterns have been placed at intervals, and are now lighted up, so that with the yellow glow the scene looks like one of enchantment.

Here and there small crowds congregate around some folk engaged in selling wonderful things, or to watch the astonishing evolutions and hear the weird music that accompany a sidewalk gitanos or gipsy dance.

Everywhere reigns an air of mysterious—dancer costumes, monks, cheaters, Oriental warriors, courtly dandies, flower girls, and almost every

imaginable character we see in our greatest masquerade balls are to be met with.

Mad revelry abounds—every one appears determined to be as happy and careless as his or her neighbour, so that when the carnival season is over every soul will gladly welcome Lent, which seems to be the idea of all this merriment, the old adage holding good, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

So Madrid enters upon the fun. The merriment is as a general thing good-natured, and free from riot or rancour. Whatever dark secrets may be working beneath the surface, on top all is apparently innocent enjoyment.

From the balconies of houses fall senoritas, whose guardians are too strict to allow them upon the streets, have enjoyment of their own in watching the procession below.

At times they toss a flower to this courtly knight who has found favour in their eyes, or drop rice down the back of a more than usually hideous gnomes who delights in the shudder his awful appearance causes.

Jack is greatly amused by the kaleidoscopic changes around him. Something in his quiet demeanour attracts the very attention he would avoid, and more than one unknown charmer ventures to address him. These may be the most respectable of senoritas, for the mystery of mask and domino gives them assurance and license to a certain degree, but Jack pays little or no attention to their laughing words.

Various processions pass him by, and suddenly one comes that gives him a shock. He hears a cooing standing near him take up the cry that sounds down the boulevard. "What is it that is calling?" "The hero of the bull-fight!"

Presently the excitement increases, and a little party arrive, bearing on their shoulders a square platform in which rests a chair, and this is occupied by a masked man, who sits there with folded arms, gravely looking, at times kissing his hand to the senoritas above, now almost wild with excitement.

Doctor Jack is at first indignant, and then he laughs as though amused. This man has been gotten up to imitate himself, and with such success that the platform is fairly covered with flowers tossed upon the hero by the hands of Madrid's dark-eyed daughters.

Now they are close by—the American athlete could with one spring gain that platform, and hurl the merry bull-fighter to the ground; but the temptation comes and goes instantly. "Let him have his fun—unless I am mistaken he will pay for it before morning," he mutters, and there is truth in his words, for, although all the women go wild over the supposed hero of the greatest bull-fight Madrid ever saw, there are many dark scowls cast after the cavalcade by the male portions of the revelers could one but peep beneath their masks—these are the friends of the defeated Pedro Vasquez, who hate the man upon whose head rests the laurels that should have come to their favourite god.

So the cavalcade winds its way down the Del Prado amid a hurricane of shouts and tremendous excitement, heading for the thoroughfare that leads to the grand central plaza, the Puerta del Sol, where the greatest sights are to be witnessed on these gala occasions.

Jack quenches his thirst with some lemonade from a stand near by, and starting a cigar continues his stroll. Other strange sights greet his eyes, and even his cold Northern blood is to a certain degree fired by the music and the gayety around him, so that he can readily perceive how these warm Spanish people give way to the excitement of the carnival.

He smiles grimly when he hears a great racket far down the street, and makes up his mind that the bogus Doctor Jack has already come to grief, the bull-fighter's friends having probably pulled him with oranges, and perhaps dragged him through the street mud.

The mad scene goes on, and fresh actors in it seem to be continually coming and going. Until the midnight bells announce again that the three days of jollity are past, and Lent ushered in, Madrid will be in one continual ferment, day and night pranks will be played and strange scenes enacted, each citizen vying with his neighbours in producing noise by day, and illumination by night, or adding new features to the parade of masks upon the public street.

Jack stops to witness the feats of an East Indian juggler and sword swallower, who exhibits on the street corner, surrounded by a curious crowd of masked persons. Several flaming swinging lamps smoke round him—the odour of oil is strong, the weird costumes of the audience striking, and the feats of the juggler something out of the ordinary.

An attendant passes a little basket around, and the crowd is disposed to be liberal, judging from the rattle and peevish that jingle within it as he ends his share of the labour. Then the star of the combination begins business.

Jack watches him curiously, and before the man has gone far makes up his mind that this is not the first time he and the juggler have met, although the last time he saw Ben Achmed was upon the dusty street of Delhi in India.

It is a little singular that he should run across the juggler again so far away from Hindustan, and he wonders how he got into the present predicament, when he may have a few words with the other.

Leaning against a neighbouring tree, he smokes his cigar, which luxury the half mask allows, watching the drifting crowds, the weird actions of the juggler, and listening to the jargon of sounds.

From this state of reverie something finally arouses him. A familiar figure heaves in sight—surely there can be no mistaking that dusky dress even if a half mask does hide the face of Cousin Larry. The New York sport is out to see the sights, and perhaps take a hand in any frolic.

As he is passing by his name is uttered by Jack, to whom the little fellow is soon talking. The athlete

thinks more of Larry since the exhibition in the hotel. Then again he is a cousin to Avis—that counts for something.

"What! you, Doctor Jack. I thought I saw a fellow of your size riding by on a sedan chair, the women cheering, the men cursing, but made up my mind I was mistaken," says Larry, grasping the outstretched hand eagerly, for he takes quick liking, and, unknown to the others, witnessed the bull-fight of the afternoon, so that he looks up to the doctor as a hero.

Jack tells him about the impostor, and they both laugh. Then the little man grows serious again.

"Do you know, I was on my way to your hotel, Doctor Jack—I believe it is on this dusty street, is it not?" he asks.

That is the building yonder, where the great lantern is hanging—but what brings you here?"

Doctor Jack's curiosity is again aroused—we have seen that he possesses a fair amount of this womanly trait. "Why should he not feel a desire to know the cause of Larry's coming when the latter is her cousin?" Just now the whole world revolves around Avis Morton—Jack has jumped into a new sphere during the last twelve hours—we shall see in time whether he can play at lover as well as at bull-fighter.

"My medical extremities, to be sure. I tried to get carriage, but as heastly luck would have it they were all taken. Then I started to walk, and before I had taken ten paces an impudent alcazar tazed me on the arm, and informed me I would not be allowed on the public streets while the carnival lasted, at night any way, without a mask, so I had to stop at a fakir's, and be robbed for once."

Just then he said they were worth their weight in ore, he called it which, I take it, means gold. Then I was pushed and knocked about a good deal, but in spite of all he had Larry Kennedy, right side up with care, and don't you forget it."

The duke is long-winded—he likes to hear himself talk, and drawls so that it is misery for Jack to listen. The latter thinks he knows a way to hurry old slowbones up, which plan he stands ready to adopt if necessary.

"Now that you've found the hotel, what do you want with it, Larry?" he questions.

"After all, now that I think of it, the hotel wasn't what I was looking for."

"Ah!" from Doctor Jack, who holds his breath, for he sees the duke thrust his hand into a pocket as if in search of something.

"It was you I wanted, Doctor Jack."

"What for, my dear man?"

The hand comes out of the pocket—it holds something, and the sharp eyes of Doctor Jack detect a bit of white paper. His heart gives a throb—it is a message from Avis.

In a moment of time various thoughts and speculations flash through his brain. What can Avis want? Has she learned something since their parting that has a bearing on the purposed mission? He remembers that the Pasha was about the Peninsula at the time, and Larry with him.

These things flit through his brain in a much shorter space of time than it takes to read them in print. Larry holds out his hand.

"That will explain my presence, doctor," he said, languidly, but his indifference is assumed, as indeed many of his moods are—there is more fire concealed under this affected, cool, and deliberate exterior than one could imagine.

Endeavouring to be calm, Doctor Jack unfolds the paper. His hands tremble a little. The paper has become somewhat crumpled in the duke's pocket, but leaning over so that the light from the four smoky flambeaux of the Indian sword-swallower may fall upon it, Jack reads:

"Immediately gives an exclamation, and bends closer, Larry watching him with a smile, his slender figure drawn up a la Napoleon as though he deems himself of considerable importance just at this moment."

"Jove! this is singular!" mutters Jack.

Then he looks up, an odd smile crossing his face which the half mask hides—he has suddenly caught a glimmer of the truth.

"Ah! you appear puzzled," says Larry.

"Well, yes. There seems a cipher needed here to set me straight," responds the other.

So Larry straightens his slender legs, throws out his chest, pulls at the awfully diminutive mustache fiercely, and rapping on his breast, as a booth or a barret might, he cries:

"Look on me—I am the missing link."

"But my note—come, man, let me have it," cries Jack, on needles and pins. He feels as though it would do him good to seize hold of this fellow and shake some animation into his slow moving body, but fears the man might fall to pieces on his hands, he is so manifestly made up.

"It's getting at it. Patience, good doctor. Your class of men have to exercise a deal of it, I know. Ah! here's another document—let's see if it is what we are after."

Larry is not so reckless with his papers now—perhaps he has other private affairs he does not wish the public to see. He glances cautiously at this document ere handing it over to the tender mercies of the scoffer.

This seems more like it—Jack reads: "There is trouble for you, Doctor Jack, here—now—in Madrid. You have enemies. By accident Cousin Larry learned something of their plotting. You can trust him through anything. To get at the pith of the matter ask him questions. He admires you, and stands ready to do anything he can."

Her name is at the bottom—Avis Morton.

"Come," says Jack, decisively, taking the arm of the New York duke in his own, "we will go to some place where we can talk unheard, and there you shall tell me what this means."

"I'm quite agreeable, doctor," says Larry.

So they leave the juggler and his admirers behind, turning their backs on the smoky flambeaux, and push a passage through the crowd toward the fonda.

(To be Continued.)

"Not exactly right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means exactly well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify the blood, and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

The Rambler model for 1907 is on view at Weiler Bros., and has attracted considerable attention.

Try Kangora boots and shoes, waterproof and soft as kid Johns Bros.

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For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, AGENTS, G.W.P.A., Seattle, 75 Gov't St.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East? If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

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TRANSPORTATION

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Time Table No. 23, Taking Effect December 24th, 1906.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 10 o'clock.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 10:15 o'clock, or on arrival at 11:15 a.m. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladang, and Port Moody, except Monday at 10 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster leaves at 10 o'clock.

For New Westminster and Port Moody leave Victoria at 10 o'clock.

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R.M.S. Arrangements will leave London March 17, 1907, via Toronto, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii and Victoria; return good 12 months.

For particulars as to rates, time, etc. apply to:

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GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

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FROM HALIFAX.

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, March 27

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, March 29

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, March 31

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 2

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 4

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 6

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 8

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 10

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 12

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 14

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 16

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 18

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 20

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 22

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 24

Atlantic Line, Laurentian, April 26

MORE BATTLESHIPS

A Large Increase in Great Britain's Estimates for the Next Year.

Annual Meeting of the Bank of B. N. A.—The Plague in Bombay.

London, March 3.—The statement of the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. G. J. Goschen, on the navy estimates for 1897-8 was issued last night. The expenditures were placed at £21,838,000. Four battleships, three third-class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, two torpedo destroyers and a new royal yacht will be commenced, making 108 ships building, of which number 60 will be completed during the year. There will also be an increase of 6,170 men and 121 officers in the navy.

The annual meeting of the Bank of B. N. A. was held yesterday, when the chairman deplored the paralyzing effects that the tariff uncertainty in the United States is having on trade. But for that he said an improved trade feeling must soon develop into distinct prosperity. The bank's experience of Hongland as a banking centre had been most encouraging and the chairman had great hopes also of London, Kuala and Trill.

The official report shows that the number of deaths in Bombay from the plague for the week ending February 28 is 1,325, and the number of deaths from plague reported in the district 720. Some of those who left Bombay out of fear of the plague are now returning here from infected places outside the city; they have reinfected places which had become almost free from the disease. People entering as well as leaving Bombay are now examined and a similar step must be taken at Poona, where the plague is much worse than here and rapidly increasing. The total number of deaths for January was 407, compared with the average of 261 up to February 28, and 822 against an average of 225. The most drastic measures will be enforced by military and other authorities.

The plague tends to spread in the Thana and Surat districts, and is still severe in the Cochin, Bandora and Bhilwadi districts. There have been 48 cases and 23 deaths elsewhere in the presidency. Fairly and pilgrimages have been stopped where such measures have been decided to be necessary. There were 250 deaths from the plague at Karachi for the week ending Thursday last. The effectiveness of the measures to combat the plague is increasing and the opposition of the people to these measures is decreasing.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Steamship La Gasconne Buffeted by a Fierce Hurricane.

New York, March 3.—The steamer La Gasconne, the hero two years ago of a fourteen-day trip from Havre in wintry seas, has arrived after having experienced another ordeal in a hurricane which lasted for three days. La Gasconne, under her old commander, Captain Baudouin, left Havre February 20 with 74 cabin and 225 steerage passengers, and on the 22nd ran into a south-west gale, which tossed the sturdy liner and buried it from time to time in the blinding clouds of spray. The next day the wind shifted and came howling out of the northwest. The change was so sudden a nasty cross-sea was thrown up and La Gasconne had considerable difficulty in making any sort of a day's run. During this time everything was close buttoned, and the seventy-four cabin passengers were having a most uncomfortable time below decks.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CANNERYMEN ACTIVE.

Companies in San Francisco Preparing for the Season.

San Francisco, March 3.—Whalers and salmon cannery vessels are commencing to fit out for their northern voyages. Business ventures in the northern seas will be more numerous this year than usual. The steamer Jennie has left for some unannounced place in Alaska, where it has taken materials for a new salmon cannery as well as stores for the season. The cannery is to be established by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, which is fighting the Alaska Packers' Association in the salmon business. The rivalry between the two companies has resulted in quite a fight to secure the services of the best fishermen on the coast. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company is paying \$15 a month to each man 3 cents for each salmon and 7 cents for each king salmon. The Alaska Packers' Association is paying a bonus of \$50 to each fisherman for the trip, 4 cents for each salmon and 10 cents for each king salmon caught. It is estimated that the two companies will take from 2,000 to 2,500 men off the front. This includes whalers, sailors, salmon fishermen and Chinese cannery hands.

Completely Knocked Out.

"I was so much run down I had to give up work and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes William W. Thompson, of Seattle, Wash. "I took Scott's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Sarsaparilla tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatic and erysipelas poisons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-spread drug firm of Messrs. & Co., of Seattle, Wash., is doing so is proven by the following from Mr. Edmondson: "In my sixteen years experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave such good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

British Columbia.

AINSWORTH.

The Kootenais.

James Armstrong and John J. Cook, of Toronto, have been making an examination of the Little Phil mineral claim at Ainsworth, which Clarke Wallace bought some months ago since from Thomas McGovern. They were apparently satisfied with what they saw, for it is now said that development work will be commenced at once and from 12 to 20 men employed.

At the No. 1 mine work is progressing as usual and regular shipments of concentrates and clean ore are being made. Twenty men are employed, besides woodchoppers, who have about half of their 400 cord contract piled at the mine. On the Delta, employing eight men, a new strike of fine, clean, dry ore was made on Tuesday of this week. It is two feet in width and assays 150 ounces silver per ton. The main tunnel is now 280 feet in and the face is full of iron and copper stain, and every indication is favorable.

Mr. Gibson, manager of the Little Donald and Black Diamond mines, is erecting new buildings preparatory to increasing his force. He is also putting fifteen men to work on the Little Phil and will take out ore for shipment.

KASLO.

The Kootenais.

Tuesday was a busy day at the office of Mining Recorder Keen. Twenty-four bills of sale were recorded during office hours, considerations ranging all the way from a single dollar to \$12,000, which was the price paid for a property on Granite mountain in the White Horse country.

E. J. Kelly, representing the Shocan Liberty Hill Mining Company, has been on the south fork of Kaslo creek making an inspection of the ten mineral claims taken over by this company from the Briggs brothers. He left for Spokane on Wednesday morning, but will return in about a fortnight, when development will be commenced upon the property with a sufficient force for efficient work. Mr. A. D. Jones, of Spokane, is president of the company and Mr. Kelly will be the local manager.

Frank Watson, accompanied by Robert Cooper and Con. Fielding, two old time prospectors and miners, with their dynamite at last realized, spent Sunday in Kaslo en route for Spokane to finish up the minor details of the purchase of the Liberty Hill mine from the latter by Mr. Watson. The property is a high grade silver lead ore, carrying considerable amount of gold, which the party carried several handsome specimens. It is situated on Springer Creek about six miles from Shocan lake. The price paid was \$50,000, \$5,000 cash, balance in thirty days.

HOSLAND.

(Hosland Miner.)

The Maniocer claim, at the mouth of Wild Horse on the Salmon river, was sold yesterday by Samuel Trapp for \$5,000 to local parties, who will immediately start in to develop it.

The Centre Star yesterday started a tunnel to make connection with the north drift. The tunnel runs in a north-easterly direction, and its length will be about 300 feet. One of its main purposes is to supply air to the drifts.

The crosscut near the face of the St. Elmo tunnel makes a remarkable showing. The tunnel starts on the St. Elmo Con. and is in 250 feet and at a depth from the surface of 250. The crosscut disclosed the fact that the vein is 22 feet wide. Also in this crosscut the foot and hanging walls were found to be well defined and smooth with a clay selvage. This goes to show that the St. Elmo Cliff vein is a true fissure, notwithstanding the theory of geologists that there were no fissures in the camp, and the so-called fissures were merely segregation veins.

About the most remarkable piece of ore ever brought into camp was being exhibited yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Miller & Kane by H. H. Johnson. It was a piece of float and was found by Mr. Johnson about four months ago on Lookout Mountain. He had kept it a secret until lately, and had only brought it down town yesterday at the request of many friends. It is a most beautiful piece of quartz, weighing about two pounds. It contained considerable mica, and many small particles of gold can be readily seen with the naked eye. Interspersed with the gold and mica are innumerable small garnets, whose brilliancy affects the dead color of the rock to great advantage. Mr. Johnson prizes this little piece of ore very highly, and naturally expects to find a large body of rich ore in the spring in the vicinity of where he picked up the float.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

The Annie S. and Log Cabin, with two fractional claims, the Grouse and Doris, have been taken over by the White Horse Mining Company, recently organized in Spokane. A bill of sale recently recorded in this city shows that \$12,000 was the price paid for the Log Cabin. The ore is grey copper, and assays return from 30 to 35 per cent. copper, \$5 to \$25 in gold, and from 75 to 100 ounces in silver to the ton. It is said that development work will be actively prosecuted as soon as possible in the spring.

The Black Diamond at Ainsworth has 500 sacks of ore on hand ready for shipment. There is said to be a prospect of the sale of the property, a Spokane parties. The claim is owned by several residents of Pilot Bay.

C. W. Harrington, of Brandon, has purchased the remaining interests in the 121 group, situated on Twelve-mile creek, from Carpenter, Sorelle and Pearson. He later bonded the property to J. L. Shoran, of Toronto. A 20-foot tunnel has been run on this property, and a large force of men will be put to work upon it in the spring.

The Kathleen group, situated on the south fork of Ten-mile creek, has been bonded by James Baker and George Blatch to C. W. Harrington of Brandon for \$20,000.

It is reported that the former owners of the Idaho mine in the Shocan divided another dividend on Saturday. This is the fifth dividend paid of a like amount in five months, the sum of \$32,000 having been paid previously to the first regular monthly dividend, making a total of \$132,000. The Idaho is one of the best known mines in the Shocan. The former owners were A. E. Humphreys, of Duluth; W. H. and W. C. Yawkey, of Detroit; and J. D. Farrell, of Spokane. The property was lately acquired by the Vancouver & British Columbia Exploration Company, along with other holdings of the same men, for \$500,000.

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The Shocan Store Co. have compromised with their creditors and will pay 50 per cent. of their indebtedness, amounting to about \$16,000. The company will also pay all expenses arising from the suit.

The Walters Company have bonded four-fifths of the Monita mine near Roseland for \$50,000. The property adjoins the War Eagle. The bond expires on March 30.

Mr. C. B. Sanson, superintendent of the Nelson water system, died at 10 o'clock this morning at his residence from the effects of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. One of his children at present is very sick with the disease that caused the death of her father.

C. Kaufman, until recently engaged in the grocery business here, is to serve a ten days' sentence in jail for contempt of court. Since his retirement from business, Mr. Kaufman was summoned by Judge Forin to appear in court for the purpose of answering some interrogatories concerning his estate, but failed to take cognizance of the order. Upon his failure to appear at the hour specified, Judge Forin caused a bench warrant to be issued and stipulated that the defendant should be imprisoned ten days for contempt of court. All day Thursday the constables hunted high and low for the missing man, watching boats and trains and invading all places where they thought he might be found. On Friday he was apprehended at Kaslo and was placed under arrest as soon as the officers could reach him. He was brought back to Nelson on the steamer Kootenai this morning.

LAW SOCIETY.

Recommendations Regarding the Holding of Courts of Appeal.

At a meeting of the Law Society yesterday evening the committee appointed to look into the matter of the holding of appeal courts reported as follows, the report being adopted:

"The committee appointed by this meeting to consider the suggestions contained in the resolution of the benchers, passed 1st February, 1897, have to report:

"That, after discussing the matter, they arrived at the conclusion that the following scheme would meet the convenience of all concerned:

"1. The Fall Court (not less than three) to sit at Victoria for the hearing of interlocutory and final appeals on the first of every month, except during the vacation months and the months of May and October.

"2. A full court of two judges to sit at Vancouver, for hearing interlocutory appeals in cases commenced by writ of certiorari issued out of Vancouver or Westminster, and also appeals from county courts of Westminster and Vancouver, each court to sit five days, viz.: at Victoria on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th of each month, and at Vancouver on the 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th and 19th of each month. As far as consistent with this, appeals should be arranged so as to enable counsel to attend as many courts as possible. But the committee think that appeals might be held at Nanaimo and Victoria concurrently with those at Vancouver and Westminster.

"3. To carry out the scheme properly, and to result of a sitting of a full court before the judges proceed on circuit in September, the long vacation should run from the 1st of July to the 31st of August.

"4. With respect to the order of business in Fall Court, the committee would recommend that some arrangement be made by which non-resident counsel could learn the time (approximately) when their case is to be heard, be advised. The committee feel that a very great deal could be done in this respect at little or no expense.

"5. If the rules were amended so as to compel appeals to be set down some five or six days before the days appointed for the hearing of the appeal, it would be possible for the registrar to direct the work so as to give precedence to non-resident counsel.

"6. The time for bringing final appeals to be heard should be four (4) months."

A resolution expressing regret at the illness of Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., president of the society, was passed. Mooted business occupied the balance of the time of the meeting.

THE PATHANS.

An Idea That They May be the Lost Ten Tribes.

From Attack throughout the Peshawar Valley, over the mountain ranges, and the whole extent of the Buffer State, whatever the name and description, the population is generally Pathan. The type of face and figure, though it varies slightly with the tribe, is so strongly marked as to be unmistakable, and a Pathan stands out in a Hindu crowd as characteristically as a rule, the men are big and bony, walking with the long, slow stride that is characteristic of the race. The face is coarse, with prominent cheek-bones, full lips and aquiline nose; the skin not, as a rule, more than swarthy, though sometimes it may be as brown as you see it further south. Among the elders the custom is to dye the beard a bright red, so as to prevent the black turning white with length of years, and this redness of the hair is considered a mark of great distinction and respectability.

The women are altogether less striking in appearance, and considerably darker in color; whilst, as with so many Oriental peoples, they are turned far too much into beasts of burden. Constantly they are to be seen along any road following their masters with a far too ponderous load piled with increasing balance on their heads. Occasionally a man crosses your path with such tight blue breeches and with hair so fair as might lead him pass anywhere for an Englishman,

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were it not for his clothes. In dress blue and white are the prevailing colors, and the turban is made up of both; a long jacket and a voluminous cloak are the common style. Over both in the cold weather a sheepskin, with the leather on the outside, worked with an elaborate silk pattern, and called a poshtin, is often worn, and, instead of the turban, either a leather skull cap or one that comes down over both ears like an antique helmet. The women wear blue trousers and long skirts of the same color, with a square of red embroidery in the front, and, over all, a blue cloak, which they put up as a veil, or yashmak, when they pass strangers. If they wish to be smarter than the common run they use more red, or other bright coloring, in their attire.

Almost every man is armed, particularly outside the formal limits of British territory, and the universal weapon is the Afghan knife—a long, straight blade, coming down on the edge-side in a bracket-shape to a fine point, with a thick ivory or metal handle, sometimes itself containing a smaller knife. On the hills, and in the country villages, both men and boys carry a jack, a long matching with a thin, curved stock and a steel fork at the end to support the barrel for firing purposes. These guns revolve one in their hands, the hatching of the wood, and their general ornamentation of those in use during the sixteenth century in Italy and elsewhere.

Of which every armory has some specimens. The turban is simply the Turkish semiz, or curved sword, with an elaborate hilt. Besides these native arms, every variety of rifle has been brought into the country, for every war and every expedition have scattered a certain number among the tribes, whilst it has of late been the settled policy of the Indian government to raise and arm as militia the frontier men, north-east and west. President Durrani has in Mexico successfully turned a host of brigands into soldiers, and we have converted the marauders of the borderland into possible bodies of mounted constabulary and men-at-arms.

The ancient tradition that these Afghans or Pathans are descended from the lost tribes of Israel is well worth a more careful examination than I can make out that it has received. The identity with the Semitic type is so palpable that it strikes the most casual observer, and between numbers of those I have seen and the Russian and Polish Jews of the East-end of London there is hardly a difference of face or feature. Many of the tribal customs are clearly of Jewish origin. The Pathans keep the Passover; they wear the long, rich frock as young men; they observe a jubilee for the restoration and redistribution of land; and they call themselves the Children of Israel. Names such as Yusuf, Yakub, and Ibrahim are very common. In other matters the fierce fanaticism of the Mohammedan religion would have obliterated any vestiges of the early Judaism, whilst whole ages of turbulence and anarchy must largely have determined the nature of the people, for, as has been said, the character of a nation depends upon the conditions under which it has existed. They are now mainly a pastoral and an agricultural community, cultivating wheat, rice and sugar-cane in the irrigated valleys, and obtaining an occasional crop—perhaps once in five years—from unirrigated lands after an exceptional rainfall; whilst on their "hundred hills" they tend their flocks of sheep and goats.

—London Telegraph.

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